

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF DELAWARE

RELIANT PHARMACEUTICALS, INC.,)

Plaintiff,)

C.A. No. 06-774

V.)

PAR PHARMACEUTICAL, INC.,)

Defendant.)

Friday, March 7, 2008 11:30 a.m. Courtroom 4B

844 King Street Wilmington, Delaware

BEFORE: THE HONORABLE JOSEPH J. FARNAN, JR. United States District Court Judge

APPEARANCES:

MORRIS NICHOLS ARSHT & TUNNELL BY: JACK BLUMENFELD, ESQ.

-and-

KIRKLAND & ELLIS
BY: CHRISTINE WILGOOS, ESQ.

Counsel for the Plaintiff

APPEARANCES (Cont'd:)

YOUNG CONAWAY STARGATT & TAYLOR BY: KAREN L. PASCALE, ESQ.

-and-

FROMMER, LAWRENCE & HAUG BY: JOHN G. TAYLOR, ESQ.

Counsel for the Defendant

1	THE COURT: Next we'll take
2	Reliant and Barr. All right. The dispute I
3	have been waiting for. Do you want to announce
4	your appearances.
5	MR. BLUMENFELD: Thank you, Your
6	Honor. Jack Blumenfeld again for Reliant
7	Pharmaceutical with Christine Willgoos from
8	Kirkland & Ellis.
9	THE COURT: Good morning.
10	MS. PASCALE: Good morning, Your
11	Honor. Karen Pascale from Young Conaway and I
12	would like to introduce John Taylor from
13	Frommer, Lawrence & Haug, the New York office.
14	MR. TAYLOR: Good morning Your
15	Honor.
16	THE COURT: Okay. Actually you
17	have a pretty straightforward dispute. I have
18	one question about the motion to compel
19	documents relating to consumption, disposal or
20	destruction of Par samples.
21	I think what I read was that there
22	have been replacement samples provided and can
23	somebody address that.
24	MS. WILLGOOS: Good morning, Your

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Honor. Reliant has requested two types of samples from Par. Their submission samples which is the product that they're seeking approval for in this ANDA as well as what we have been calling experimental batches which are comparative examples used in their ANDA that they have not submitted specifically for approval but are referenced in the ANDA.

It's come to our attention Par recently informed us that they inadvertently produced a sample of an experimental batch to us and represented that it was a submission batch. They have now replaced that and have produced the submission batch, Your Honor.

THE COURT: So this has kind of gone away?

MS. WILLGOOS: It's not gone away,
Your Honor. Par's internal documents indicate
that there has an ongoing project at Par to
discard or destroy samples that were no longer
necessary. Some of those appear to have been
for pathonomic samples that they have not
produced to us, so we're seeking documents to
determine what samples they actually have in

their possession and to the extent that any are destroyed, the circumstances and dates of such destruction or, you know, consumption or disposal.

THE COURT: All right. Do you want to answer what their concern is?

MR. TAYLOR:

Honor. This whole motion is based on Reliant's mistaken and persistent belief that Par has manufactured lots of its proposed ANDA product that are different from the three lots that Par has already produced samples from. And that they also assume that these other lots that they think exist may have been destroyed or used up.

Certainly, Your

Reliant's own assumptions and on its misreading of documents that were produced by Par. And despite Par's best efforts to explain what is a really fairly simple story which is fully supported by Par's documents that there are only three lots of its submission product made, they have produced samples from all three, and that none were destroyed.

The facts are here Par had

produced samples from the each of the only three lots it produced of its proposed ANDA product and that was produced last April.

They also produced documents last April that detailed how these three lots were made.

Par has not destroyed any samples and we have represented that to Reliant, but even if it had, it really wouldn't make a difference here, they made three lots, they could have destroyed 90 percent of it as long as they kept enough to produce to Reliant in this litigation which they have enough for their FDA requirements. It wouldn't have matter if they destroyed the rest, but they didn't. We still have plenty of samples from these three lots and if you can tell us why you need more than the original sixty that you asked for, we would be happy to provide those. They haven't said why they need anymore.

What's happened here is they refuse to believe that Par has samples, capsules of produced ANDA product that come from other than these three lots. And in spite of our

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representations and documents to the contrary, they're now demanding that we produce documents explaining what happened to each and every capsule that was made in these three large, 325, 425 milligram for pathanome and wants to know what did you give to the FDA, what did you do in-house testing on, what went to clinical trials, they want all this information which is not arguably relevant to this case.

par could have destroyed and used up most of these three lots as long as it had some left to produce. It has, it produced documents as to how they were made. These documents that they're asking for on the consumption, all the post manufacture, what happens to these capsules later is not going to answer the question which we seem to be doubting did you make more than these three lots.

THE COURT: Your representation is you didn't?

MR. TAYLOR: Right, absolutely.

THE COURT: All right. What I'm going to do is deny the motion, accepting your representation as you set forth in your papers

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1	and represented here this morning.
2	MR. TAYLOR: Yes, Your Honor.
3	Thank you.
4	THE COURT: And that will resolve
5	that motion.
6	Now, while I have you at the
7	podium, interestingly you want to take a
8	30(b)(6) deposition on the contentions of
9	Reliant and they have told you that there is
10	some transcript law, case law that in this
11	district there is a practice that I think I'll
12	put it a little differently than they have
13	argued it, in this district there is a practice
14	that disfavors depositions on contentions in
15	deference to interrogatories.
16	And you answered there is no local
17	rule, there is other case law that says 30(b)(6)
18	is an appropriate mechanism to delve into the
19	factual basis for a response to a contention
20	interrogatory.
21	Now, did I pretty much sum that
22	up?
23	MR. TAYLOR: I wouldn't
24	characterize it as we are seeking their

contentions, I think the factual basis, and if I may --

THE COURT: You're seeking the facts.

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MR. TAYLOR: And I can explain why it's a little different than why here, we really are seeking facts that they in response to our contention interrogatories, they have stated facts that they say support their contention interrogatories. We have their contentions, but they have stated facts in support of those, and we want to explore those in very general terms. We want to explore those fact and the most efficient went way to do it is to sit down with someone who is more knowledgeable with these, we are not seeking -- we have their contentions, we just want the facts that they've identified that they're relying on that support their contentions.

THE COURT: That's the interesting question that you present. There is fact discovery in an ANDA case; right? Why do you keep like swooping back trying to get under the contention umbrella? You have got their

contentions, and now you want to have discovery on facts at issue in this case. Why isn't it just a straight forward 30(b)(6) deposition?

MR. TAYLOR: Well it is. And perhaps it was unfortunate that we said the factual basis underlying your contentions, using my words, but it's clear that we're looking for factual discovery about certain topics. And again, as I said, we have served them with contentions, they have given us responses and in those responses to support their contentions, they have identified facts, and those are the facts --

THE COURT: Give me an example -are you satisfied taking it out from under the
contention umbrella, which incidentally I
actually found a Fifth Circuit case that says
you can take 30(b)(6) on beliefs and opinions of
the entity, which I don't want to mess this case
up with, but it interest me.

But let's assume that they are correct that in this district absent some factual circumstance, we prefer that contentions be done by interrogatory, that's been

accomplished, now you have the responses and now you're in fact discovery, are you comfortable just saying we want fact discovery and this 30(b)(6) is one of the ones you're allotted in the scheduling and move forward.

MR. TAYLOR: Yes, Your Honor, it's the fact, again, we said underlying their contentions, but it's the facts about those topics is what we're looking for, the facts that

THE COURT: Give me an example of the kind of question on the fact issue that you're trying to describe to me would be --

MR. TAYLOR: For example, one of our 30(b)(6) topics is the factual contentions underlying your -- the factual basis underlying your contention -- perhaps we should have used some other phrase that the secondary considerations of nonobviousness apply, or support your theory that -- support the validity of the patents, in response to that, they named the usual secondary indicia, commercial success, failures of others, long felt need and they also stated there is a direct nexus between these

1 second indicia and our product, and the support 2 of each of these second indicia, for example, 3 failure of others, long felt need, they went 4 then on to if long felt need supports, and then 5 under that they made statements like others have 6 We have no evidence that anybody else failed. 7 has ever successfully produced a product like 8 that. 9 THE COURT: Why do you have expert 10 discovery on their expert as opposed to a 11 30(b)(6) representative deposition on facts 12 underlying a contention? 13 MR. TAYLOR: They have put in 14 play, they have -- Reliant has represented that 15 they are not aware of evidence, or that they 16 have evidence to support each of these or they 17 have a factual basis for supporting each of 18 these, we simply want to know what that is. 19 THE COURT: As long as you can get 20 it, but if you have to get it as part of the 21 underlying support for their expert's opinion, 22 why wouldn't that satisfy your need? 23 MR. TAYLOR: Well, at this point 24 Reliant itself has already formed these opinions

based on these facts, we want to know what these facts are now so we can begin preparing our defense rather than waiting while we're in fact discovery we could find out, what evidence, what investigation did you undergo to support these statements you made, long felt need, they talk about all these doctors have prescribed this as their first choice.

THE COURT: Why don't you serve an interrogatory?

MR. TAYLOR: This is where this came from, we served an interrogatory.

THE COURT: No, for supplemental response.

MR. TAYLOR: We have, and earlier in this case we did. We had a dispute over their initial response to our infringement interrogatory, we got all the way to the point of briefing it, the last week briefing was done as we withdrew it on based on the representation that they would supplement, and they did, but in these cases they give very general statement of fact that support. We can go back and say we need more detail and they will come back and

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give us more detail, we'll say that's not enough, we'll end up back in motion practice.

Now that we have their factual contention, we have documents they produced, if they produce a knowledgeable witness we can sit down with the witness and question the person, we know what the issues are that we are going to ask about, it's not overly burdensome for their witness to answer those, it's a more efficient way of doing it instead of going back and forth.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you.

MS. WILLGOOS: Your Honor, first of all, we agreed with you that particularly with respect to infringement and validity, our factual bases and contentions are primarily appropriate subject matter for the expert report and not for a deposition.

In addition, we have provided them with both interrogatory responses that they have never asked us to supplement since we did that until their opposition to this motion, they never in the five months since we served them at any time indicated that those were lacking in any way.

In addition, we are providing them with a 30(b)(6) witness regarding sales, marketing, that's occurring next week. We have already provided them with a 30(b)(6) witness regarding Reliant's basis for bringing suit, and have pursued investigation.

And so the discovery that they claim that they need they already have or will get in the next several weeks in the form of interrogatories and appropriate deposition topics that are limited specifically to facts and not to Reliant's contentions and legal conclusions.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you. She says you're going to get everything you are asking for, just not in I guess the form --

MR. TAYLOR: Well, I guess the topic she identified, if I go to one, one of the categories, 30(b)(6) which would be the infringement was the main concern there again was what did they know at the time, what investigation did they do at the time they filed their complaint. In fact, yes, we do have some other 30(b)(6) categories that should cover that

for that one topic. Another topic, it's a little bit different, we also have a 30(b)(6) topic that concerns the factual basis for the allegation that this is an exceptional case that warrants attorneys' fees under Section 3 USC 285. The information they're seeking here is very limited and there would be no burden on Reliant to prepare a witness for this. Willful infringement is the most common basis for finding an exceptional case.

an ANDA cannot be the basis for willful infringement. We simply want Reliant to tell us what acts has Par committed, that you think Par has committed that would raise the level of willful infringement or what other conduct do you think Par has engaged in that would justify an exceptional case so that way we know what we're defending because right now we have no information.

Interestingly in our opposition

papers, we cited a case, Brocko from New Jersey.

In distinguishing that case in their reply brief

they actually confirm why this topic is

appropriate for 30(b)(6). There it was a false advertisement case as Reliant characterized it, a false advertising case. The plaintiff did not identify the statements that were made by the defendant that they thought resulted in false advertisement, so a 30(b)(6) is appropriate to tell them what statements did you make.

Here, all we're asking for is what conduct, what do you think we did that would rise to the level of an exceptional case. We know what we're defending against. We don't have anything yet. In this sort of limited topic, 30(b)(6) is an appropriate efficient way of doing it and their analysis of the case supports that.

As far as I can give other
examples of the factual statements made in their
responses, so the factual -- again, and the
responses, the contention interrogatories that
are not the couple of topics that my colleague
identified which kind of went, for the most part
went towards our infringement 30(b)(6) topic,
but again, I have already talked about the
secondary consideration topic, they have

identified underlying facts and we want to know what evidence, what do you have that supports, for example that doctors are making this their primary choice, that for example, and also for long felt need -- I'm sorry, for failure of others that no one else has been able to come up with this product, so there is a failure of others, other than saying that our ANDA shows that that is true, because we -- they say we're unable to come up with another formulation.

Another of our topics seeks the factual basis for that belief that their product, their commercial embodiment falls within the '580 patent that's at issue here.

Again, this was stated, this itself stated that the Ritheral product, our commercial embodiment, falls within the patent, we stated as a fact in support of their secondary considerations interrogatory response.

They must have had a belief or they had some basis for believing that their product falls within the '580 patent, they have data about the characteristics about its performance that show that it falls within the

limitations of the patent. Certainly there must be technical people at Reliant who can testify about here is the evidence we have had about how our drug performs, here is the evidence that we have about its characteristics and describe and explain to us what this document, what this evidence, again, it's something they have introduced in response to a contention interrogatory as a fact.

And we need, although we can certainly get an expert's opinion on why this evidence is warranted, we should be able to investigate what evidence do you have, what other evidence might you have that can contradict or support your belief that this drug falls within the '580 patent. We believe in these circumstances which we have already submitted contention interrogatories and facts have been identified, we now should be able to explore the basis for the factual statements that they make.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you.

Okay. With regard to the plaintiff's motion, Reliant's position motion

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for a protective order regarding Par's notice of deposition to Reliant pursuant to Rule 30(b)(6) which is Docket Item 172, I find that the requested deposition is in this context of inquiring about the contentions that Reliant asserts in the litigation. I think that that's clear both from the papers and from the presentation here this morning.

30(b)(6) depositions I think can be a mechanism to a party to ascertain the contentions of the opponent because I think 30(b)(6) depositions can be used to probe for beliefs and opinions held by a party or the entity that is a party.

I think that Reliant has correctly stated in its papers that in this district there is a preference that contention discovery be conducted by interrogatory even when factual information is sought, and then that information can be further probed in the course of the other available mechanisms for discovery.

Having found that this is contention discovery that's sought, even though it's in a factual nature, I'm going to deny the

motion being persuaded that this -- our district practice of deferring to interrogatories is appropriate in the circumstances of this case. So the motion will be granted for the protective order on that notice of deposition.

I should also add that with the circumstances of this case I think it's clear that the information sought is available in several other procedures available under the discovery rules.

Okay. I think that closes your two applications out.

MR. BLUMENFELD: It does, Your Honor.

MR. TAYLOR: I'm not raising this trying to argue it, but we have had a motion for disqualification of former lawyers. I just want to make sure it was on your Your Honor's radar screen.

THE COURT: Absolutely. I'm sure you have heard this before, I don't know if everyone has heard it, I never lose a motion on the screen. I know they're there, in fact I get a weekly report from the chamber staff, and I

sometimes don't move to certain motions

because -- not because I don't know they're

there or because I don't have the energy to

attend to them, there is usually something else

behind my holding back.

And so I'm aware of the disqualification motion, I know I heard it back in November or something the first time or whenever it was, but I'm holding it and you'll probably hear from me in the future on that motion.

You know, not to talk about that motion, I was holding an opinion, and I wanted to hold it longer, I'm just anxious to see the Federal Circuit on this double patent in the pharmaceutical cases. I just know something has got to be coming out of there.

But sometimes it's hard to explain that to the parties who are anxious to get a decision. You think there is going to be an all four corners dropping of a bomb, and if you -- I had in the Lipitor case on written description, and then I didn't hold it because everybody wanted Lipitor out and sure enough they decided

1 it and then told me what I did wrong by 2 predicting what they might do, so sometimes 3 that's going on, too. But don't ever feel that 4 radar has broken, if you do, it's good to bring 5 it. I do appreciate that. You can be sure that 6 we have it on the scope, but I'm well aware of the motion, I have it in mind, it keeps me up some nights even if that makes you feel any 9 better. MR. TAYLOR: In that same vein, 11 Your Honor, just a reminder that Barr also has a motion that's been pending since January to compel the discovery of foreign inventors who are also trying to get through the procedure --THE COURT: It's on the list as I came to this. As a matter of fact, the group before you had two motions to dismiss. I mean, I know about them, too, but all in time. MR. TAYLOR: Thank you, Your Honor. THE COURT: But you know, again, don't ever be afraid to bring it to my attention, that can also be helpful, too. never offended when someone says we want to

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remind you this is pending.
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                        Thank you.
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                        (Court recessed at 11:50 a.m.)
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1	State of Delaware)
2	New Castle County)
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4	CERTIFICATE OF REPORTER
5	
6	I, Dale C. Hawkins, Registered Merit Reporter and Notary Public, do hereby certify that
7	the foregoing record is a true and accurate transcript of my stenographic notes taken on March 7,
8	2008, in the above-captioned matter.
9	IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and seal this 14th day of March, 2008 at
10	Wilmington.
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